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JOURNALISM
EDUCATOR
Autumn 1989 Vol. 44, No. 3

Devoted to Research and Commentary
in Journalism and Mass Communication Education

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JOURNALISM EDUCATOR

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A journal devoted to research and commentary on instruction, curriculum, and educational leadership in journalism and mass communication Founded by the American Society of Journalism School Administrators and published by the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication in cooperation with the Association of Schools of Journalism and Mass Communication.

Editor: James A. Crook, School of Journalism, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0330; *Editorial Assistant:* Janet Breazeale.

Reviews Editor: Fred Fedler, Department of Communication, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816; *Software Reviews:* Gale F. Wiley, Department of Journalism, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

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Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication
1621 College St.
University of South Carolina
Columbia, SC 29208-0251 - 803/777-2005

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Subscription rates: U.S. individual $20 one year; U.S. institution $25 one year; Foreign institution $30 one year. Single issue $5. Foreign air mail add $15 per year.

VOL. 44, NO. 3, AUTUMN 1989, JOURNALISM EDUCATOR (ISSN 0022-5517) is published quarterly (Winter, Spring, Summer, Autumn) by the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication at the University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208. Second class postage paid at Columbia, SC. Printed by Wentworth Printing, Columbia, SC. Copyright 1989 by the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, 1621 College St., University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208-0251.

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Enrollment growth exceeds national university averages

By LEE B. BECKER

An estimated 147,000 students were enrolled in journalism and mass communication programs in the autumn of 1988, the vast majority of them studying for a baccalaureate degree.

Enrollments, not surprisingly, are largest at the accredited journalism programs and smallest at the universities that are not accredited and are not members of the Association of Schools of Journalism and Mass Communication. The "average" journalism and mass communication program enrolls about 375 students.

More than 33,500 degrees were granted by journalism and mass communication programs in academic year 1987-88. Only 7 percent of these were graduate degrees.

Undergraduate enrollments appear to have leveled off, with 1987 and 1988 estimates nearly identical. Graduate enrollments in 1988 grew nearly 10 percent from a year earlier.

The overall pattern of growth in journalism and mass communication enrollments is quite dramatic, particularly in comparison with national figures on growth in university enrollments.

From 1976 to 1988, undergraduate enrollments in journalism and mass communication increased an estimated 32 percent, while nationally undergraduate enrollments in all areas of study increased 18.1 percent. During this same 13-year period, graduate enrollments in journalism and mass communication increased 9.5 percent, compared with a national figure of 8.3 percent.

At the same time, the number of bachelor's degrees granted in journalism and mass communication increased 41.8 percent, while the number of such degrees granted nationally increased 6.8 percent. The number of graduate degrees granted in journalism and mass communication declined by 12.6 percent from 1976 to 1988, while the decline nationally was 5.7 percent.

These findings are the result of the 1988 annual survey of journalism and mass communication enrollments. Similar surveys have been conducted at Ohio State University since the 1960s. The 1988 survey, however, differed from earlier surveys in a variety of ways.

Population and method

To develop the population list for the 1988 survey, entries in two directories of programs in journalism and mass communication were combined: the *Journalism & Mass Communication Directory*, Vol. 6, 1988 published by the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication (AEJMC), and The Dow Jones Newspaper Fund's 1988 *Journalism Career and Scholarship Guide.*

Becker is a professor in the School of Journalism at Ohio State University. *Primary funding for this project was provided by the School of Journalism at Ohio State University. Additional funds were provided by the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication and the Association of Schools of Journalism and Mass Communication.*

All degree-granting senior colleges and universities with courses organized under the labels of journalism and mass communication are invited to be listed in the AEJMC *Directory*. In 1988, 375 schools were included.

The Dow Jones Newspaper Fund staff scans university bulletins to find schools for listing in the *Guide*. To be included in the *Guide*, the college or university must offer at least 10 courses in news-editorial journalism and must include an introduction to journalism course and other courses on reporting, editing, photography, press law and ethics and journalism history. The 1988 *Guide* listed 339 schools.

A combination of these two lists produced 400 unique entries. In October of 1988, a six-page questionnaire was mailed to the administrator of each of these programs. Subsequent mailings were sent a month later and again in early January.

As a result of these three mailings, 270 usable questionnaires were returned. In April of 1989, a final request was sent to the 125 institutions that had not responded and that resulted in 53 usable reports. In sum, then, at least partial data were obtained from 323 (82 percent) of the 394 schools with active programs listed in either the AEJMC *Directory* or the Dow Jones *Guide*.

Of concern is the exhaustiveness of the final sample as well as the original lists. Weaver and Wilhoit, using the *Directory*, the *College Blue Book of Degrees Offered* and the *College Entrance Examination Board's Index of Majors*, identified 343 schools offering at least a bachelor's degree in journalism and mass communication.[1]

Excluded from the Weaver and Wilhoit list were English departments and various types of communications departments, even if they offered a program of journalism instruction. The list of 394 schools used for the enrollment survey would include such units provided they were in either of the two source guides.

Responses by administrators to the 1988 questionnaire, however, makes it very clear that the list does not include all programs involved in mass communication education. Administrators were asked to indicate if another unit on campus "trains students for work in any of the various fields or areas of mass communication." Sixty-five of the 323 responding universities indicated at least one other such unit existed on that campus. Only two universities were represented by two units in the population of 394 schools.

Yet the listing of 394, based on self-designation in one case and screening on journalism instruction in the other, would seem and an appropriate one. It includes those mass communication programs with a journalistic orientation, if not those of a more general orientation.

Fifteen of the 190 schools that reported enrollment data in the 1987 survey, the last one conducted by Paul Peterson, did not report in 1988, and an additional school from the Peterson sample was not listed in either of the source books used to create the 1988 population list.[2]

The 1988 sample of reporting schools does include 90 of the 91 schools listed as accredited (by the Accrediting Council on Education in Journalism and Mass Communications) in the *Journalism & Mass Communication Directory* Vol. 6, 1988 and 158 of the 175 schools listed as members of the Association of Schools of Journalism and Mass Communication (ASJMC).3

In the population of 394 schools, 23.1 percent of the institutions were accredited and members of ASJMC, 21.3 percent were members of ASJMC and not accredited, and 55.6 percent of the schools were not accredited and not members in ASJMC. All of the accredited programs were ASJMC members.

In the sample of 323 schools, 27.9 percent were accredited, 22 percent were not accredited but members of ASJMC, and 50.1 percent were neither accredited nor members of ASJMC.

A weighted data set was created from the sample of schools to match the population characteristics on accrediting and ASJMC membership. This weighted data set was used to estimate key population parameters. Estimates derived from this weighted data set are identified in the report below.

In addition to the 1988 survey data, this

report draws on two other data sources to provide adequate reference points for the 1988 enrollment data.

The first source of comparisons is a file of simple enrollment figures for 160 schools that have been consistent reporters to the enrollment surveys. A rather arbitrary beginning point was 1976. Schools that missed reporting no more than three years during the 1976 to 1987 span were included in the file. This file contains only basic enrollment and graduation data for the schools.

The 13-year file of 160 schools (1976-1988) included 81 schools listed as accredited in the 1988 *Directory* and 124 listed in 1988 as members of ASJMC. This sample, then, is biased in favor of accredited institutions and those belonging to ASJMC.

The second source was the data collected by Peterson in 1987.[4] Differences between the schools reporting in 1987 and in 1988 make straightforward comparisons impossible. The problem is exacerbated by the fact that the enrollment data gathered prior to 1988 were hand, rather than computer, tabulated. The nature of the individual comparisons made are discussed in the text.

In sum, then the data used in this report must be viewed as from a sample rather than from a census. Except where the weighted data are used, the data are biased in favor of larger, established journalism and mass communication programs. The weighting allows for an estimation of key parameters, but it is not identical to the firm figure obtainable only if all schools were willing and able to provide the needed information.

A further complication is that many schools provided incomplete information.

Enrollments and degrees granted

The survey instrument asked school administrators to report overall enrollment figure for the fall of 1988. Administrators were advised to use official university designations in determining the number of students belonging to that unit. Students outside the unit taking classes in the unit were not to be counted.

All but 12 of the reporting schools provided an overall estimate of enrollments or data that could be used to compute an overall enrollment figure. For the 12 schools with missing data, average enrollment figure for schools similar in terms of ASJMC membership and accrediting status were used.

The weighted estimate of the number of students enrolled in journalism and mass communication programs in the fall of 1988 is 147,062. This projection is based on an actual count of 124,719 students. This means that the "average" journalism and mass communication program in the U.S. enrolls 373 students.[5]

Enrollment on average is greatest in the accredited programs, where the mean score is 697 students. The mean enrollment figure for unaccredited schools that are members of

TABLE 1
Estimated Total Enrollments 1988

	Actual Count from Reporting Schools		*Projected to Full Population of Schools**		
Total	124,719		147,062	100.0%	
Total Undergraduate	116,621		137,971	93.8%	
Freshmen**		20,556		29,250	19.9%
Sophomores		21,033		29,940	20.4%
Juniors		27,482		39,046	26.5%
Seniors		28,343		39,735	27.0%
Total Graduate	8,098		9,091	6.2%	
Master's		7,337		8,265	5.6%
Doctoral		761		826	0.6%

*The projection technique is explained in the text.
**Totals in the first column for the four classes do not equal the total undergraduate figure because not all of the 311 schools reported undergraduate enrollment by class.

TABLE 2
Enrollment in Largest Schools

Rank		*Total Enrollment*
1.	Michigan State University	4,633
2.	Pennsylvania State University	2,357
3.	Syracuse University	2,234
4.	California State Univ. Fullerton	2,177
5.	Boston University	1,979
6.	University of Alabama	1,704
7.	California State Univ. Chico	1,700
8.	University of Florida	1,603
9.	Purdue University	1,483
10.	Texas Tech University	1,391

		Master's Enrollment
1.	Boston University	336
2.	Michigan State University	317
3.	Northwestern University	284
4.	University of Missouri	192
5.	Columbia University	189
6.	University of Maryland	165
7.	Syracuse University	157
8.	Western Michigan University	150
9.	Glassboro State University	140
10.	University of Minnesota	133

		Doctoral Enrollment
1.	Michigan State University	66
2.	Purdue University	48
3.	University of Minnesota	46
4.	University of Wisconsin-Madison	43
5.	University of Maryland	39
6.	Howard University	38
7.	University of Iowa	36
8.	University of Illinois	33
8.	Syracuse University	33
10.	University of Tennessee	29
10.	University of Texas-Austin (Jou.)	29

ASJMC is 336 students, while the mean enrollment for schools not members of ASJMC is 253 students.

By extension, then, 43.1 percent of the enrolled students are in accredited programs, another 19.2 percent are in nonaccredited programs associated with ASJMC, and 37.7 percent are in nonaccredited programs not associated with ASJMC.

Most of the journalism and mass communication students (93.8 percent) are enrolled in study leading to the bachelor's degree. The remainder are in master's programs (5.6 percent) or doctoral programs (.6 percent). The projected number of undergraduate students is 137,971, while the actual count is 116,621. The projection for master's student is 8,265, based on an actual count of 7,337. The projected number of doctoral students is 826 based on an actual count of 761.

A total of 137 schools with master's programs reported data in 1988, while 31 schools with doctoral programs reported. Only three of the 323 schools reporting have only graduate programs. Two graduate schools offer only a master's degree.

Sixty-eight of the schools reporting did not break down their undergraduate enrollment figures by class. If the data from the schools can be treated as representative, by extension, 19.9 percent (or 29,250) of the undergraduates in journalism and mass communication in 1988 were freshmen, 20.4 percent (29,940) were sophomores, 26.5 percent (39,046) were juniors, and 27 percent (39,735) were seniors. The actual counts for the schools reporting enrollment by class are shown in Table 1, summarizing the basic enrollment data.

The university reporting the largest total enrollment in journalism and mass communication in the fall of 1988 was Michigan State University, with 4,633 students. The second largest was Pennsylvania State University, with 2,357 students.

Table 2 shows the enrollments for the largest 10 institutions overall and in terms of master's and doctoral instruction. Boston has the largest number of master's students, while Michigan State enrolls the most doctoral students.

To a considerable degree, these rankings reflect peculiarities of the reporting system. Michigan State, which was the largest reporting school in 1987 as well as in 1988, includes university-wide communications figures. The University of Texas at Austin, the second largest school overall in 1987 but off the top 10 list in 1988, reports School of Journalism and Department of Advertising data separately.

Michigan State and Syracuse are in the top ten list for all three types of enrollment examined in Table 2. The universities of Maryland and Minnesota have graduate enrollments placing them on both the master's

TABLE 3
Estimated Total Degrees Granted 1988

	Actual Count from Reporting Schools		*Projected to Full Population of Schools**		
Total	26,995		33,565	100.0%	
Total Undergraduate	24,861		31,207	93.0%	
Total Graduate	2,134		2,358	7.0%	
Master's		2,052		2,269	6.7%
Doctoral		82		89	0.3%

*The projection technique is explained in the text.

and doctoral lists.

Not all schools, of course, figure their enrollments in the same way. Some include freshmen through seniors, while others include only sophomores through seniors, and others include only juniors and seniors. Some institutions, as noted, enroll only graduate students.

The number of degrees granted by an institution is a standard measure, though it does not necessarily reflect the administrative burden of a unit that may be very selective in terms of graduation.

In 1988, as Table 3 shows, a projected 31,207 bachelor's degrees were granted by journalism and mass communication programs. In addition, an estimated 2,269 master's degrees were granted, while an estimated 89 doctoral degrees were conferred.

These projections are based on actual counts of 24,861 bachelor's degrees, 2,052 master's degrees, and 82 doctoral degrees.[6]

Accredited programs graduated, on average, 143 undergraduates or 41.6 percent in 1988, while nonaccredited units that were members of ASJMC granted an average of 66 bachelor's degrees or 17.7 percent, and nonaccredited programs not affiliated with ASJMC graduated an average of 58 undergraduates or 40.6 percent.

Table 4 shows that Michigan State University granted the largest number of bachelor's degrees in 1988 (1,038), while Northwestern recorded the largest number of master's degrees (262), and Michigan State awarded the largest number of doctoral degrees (13).

TABLE 4
Degrees Graduated in Largest Schools

Rank		*Bachelor's Degrees*
1.	Michigan State University	1,038
2.	University of Florida	599
3.	Boston University	518
4.	Syracuse University	475
5.	University of Georgia	475
6.	University of Kansas	346
7.	Calif. State Univ. Fullerton	336
8.	Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison	322
9.	Illinois State University	319
10.	University of Missouri	312

		Master's Degrees
1.	Northwestern University	262
2.	Columbia University	169
3.	Boston University	135
4.	Michigan State University	104
5.	Syracuse University	91
6.	University of Missouri	68
7.	University of Illinois	49
8.	American University	44
9.	Ohio State University	41
11.	Western Michigan University	40
11.	Univ. of Texas-Austin (Adv.)	40

		Doctoral Degrees
1.	Michigan State University	13
2.	Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison	7
4.	Stanford	6
4.	University of Missouri	6
4.	University of Tennessee	6

Enrollment trends since 1976

The 1988 enrollment data, compared with 1987 enrollment, suggest that undergraduate enrollment in journalism and mass communication has stabilized at least temporarily while graduate enrollment has grown. Viewed in the perspective of the 1976 to 1988 period, however, the evidence is that both undergraduate and graduate enrollment have grown

TABLE 5
Enrollment Growth Rates (in Percentages) 1976-1988

Year	*Journalism Undergraduate*	*National* Undergraduate*	*Journalism Graduate*	*National* Graduate*
1976-77	+2.2 (127)**	+3.0	+1.2 (129)	-1.1
1977-78	+3.6 (138)	-0.2	-8.2 (138)	-0.5
1978-79	+2.7 (140)	+3.2	-4.3 (140)	-0.2
1979-80	+9.2 (122)	+4.8	+4.4 (122)	+2.6
1980-81	-1.8 (121)	+2.7	-0.2 (121)	0.0
1981-82	+2.8 (142)	+0.7	+1.5 (143)	-1.6
1982-83	+0.0 (148)	+0.2	+1.4 (148)	+1.4
1983-84	-4.1 (135)	-2.1	+0.7 (134)	+0.4
1984-85	+9.0 (123)	-0.2	-1.2 (123)	+2.3
1985-86	+3.1 (120)	+1.9	+3.1 (120)	+4.3
1986-87	+2.4 (116)	+2.3	+2.3 (116)	+1.2
1987-88	-0.2 (121)	+0.8	+9.5 (122)	-0.6
Average	+2.4	+1.4	+0.9	+0.7
Total gain 13 years***	+32.0	+18.1	+9.5	+8.3

*The national data are from the National Center for Educational Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1988*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., September 1988, supplemented by data for 1988 by the Center staff. The 1986 and 1987 data are considered to be preliminary, while 1988 data are "early estimates" based on incomplete tabulations. The data are for all institutions of higher education in the United States.

**The values in the parentheses are the number of schools used for the comparison. Details on the sample are in the text.

***The total gain for the journalism columns was computed by applying the shown percentages to a base of 100 and then computing the gain as the excess over 100.

dramatically.

The growth is even more dramatic when it is compared with enrollment at universities nationally. The growth rate from 1976 to 1988 for journalism and mass communication undergraduate enrollment is nearly double that of universities at large, and the graduate enrollment growth rate is slightly higher than that nationally.

These conclusions are based on the 13-year data set described above. It consists of data from 160 regular reporters of enrollment figures. Because only 60 of the 160 schools in the 13-year data set reported enrollment figures for each of those years, however, a year-by year comparison technique was employed to reach these conclusions. In this way, comparisons involved as many as 148 schools and never fewer than the 113 schools. These data are presented in detail in Tables 5 and 6.

The 121 schools (from the set of 160) for which data were available in 1988 and 1987 reported enrollments of 65,783 undergraduate students in 1988 and 65,904 in 1987. The 122 schools for which graduate enrollment data were available both years reported graduate enrollments of 4986 in 1988 and 4554 in 1987.

In this sample of schools, then, undergraduate enrollment declined 0.2 percent, while graduate enrollment increased 9.5 percent, as Table 5 shows. The growth rate for undergraduate and graduate enrollment combined from 1987 to 1988 was a positive 0.4 percent.

While journalism undergraduate enrollments declined slightly from 1987 to 1988, national undergraduate enrollments at institutions of higher education in the United States showed a gain of 0.8 percent. Graduate enrollments nationally, however, declined by

0.6 percent.[7]

Across the 13 years for which data are shown in Table 5, journalism undergraduate enrollments increased rather consistently and dramatically. The average for the 12 year-to-year comparisons is an increase of 2.4 percent, compared with a national university undergraduate enrollment increase of 1.4 percent. The journalism and mass communication graduate enrollment average increase is +0.9 percent, compared with a national figure of +0.7 percent.

If these year-to-year journalism rates are applied to a constant base, they would produce an increase in enrollments across the 1976-to-1988 period of 32 percent. The actual national increase during that time was 18.1 percent. At the graduate level, the journalism and mass communication estimated increase over the 13-year period is 9.5 percent, compared with a national figure of +8.3 percent.[8]

The growth rates for journalism enrollments in Table 5 are not consistent across time. These estimates suggest two years, 1979-1980 and 1984-1985, produced rather exceptional increases in undergraduate enrollments. One was followed by a decline in enrollments, the other followed a decline.

The growth rates nationally vary as well, however, though not in synchronization with the journalism growth figures. The general picture is that enrollment rates show considerable variation.

Graduate enrollments do not seem to be firmly linked to undergraduate enrollments. The growth in journalism and mass communication graduate enrollments for the last three years also contrast with the picture nationally, where the growth rate has moved from positive to negative during that period.

Table 6 shows that the number of undergraduate degrees granted by journalism and

TABLE 6
Degrees Granted Growth Rates (in Percentages) 1976-1988

Year	*Journalism Undergraduate*	*National* Undergraduate*	*Journalism Graduate*	*National* Graduate*
1976-77	+3.6 (124)	-0.7	-7.5 (125)	+1.3
1977-78	-2.8 (133)	+0.2	+1.9 (135)	-1.9
1978-79	+3.2 (138)	+0.0	-10.0 (136)	-2.9
1979-80	+5.0 (120)	+0.9	-6.6 (118)	-0.9
1980-81	+7.7 (121)	+0.6	+3.3 (119)	-0.6
1981-82	+2.9 (141)	+1.9	+2.3 (139)	-0.1
1982-83	+7.3 (141)	+1.7	+4.1 (147)	-1.7
1983-84	+4.5 (127)	+0.5	-7.1 (130)	-1.6
1984-85	-9.3 (116)	+0.5	+8.9 (117)	+0.5
1985-86	+15.2 (114)	+0.8	-1.0 (113)	+0.9
1986-87	+0.6 (113)	+0.4	-6.3 (117)	+0.5
1987-88	-0.5 (116)	-0.2	+7.4 (122)	+0.7
Average	+3.1	+0.6	-0.9	-0.5
Total gain 13 years***	+41.8	+6.8	-12.6	-5.7

*The national data are from the National Center for Educational Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1988*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., September 1988, supplemented by data for 1988 by the Center staff. The 1986 and 1987 data are considered to be preliminary, while 1988 data are "early estimates" based on incomplete tabulations. The data are for all institutions of higher education in the United States.

**The values in the parentheses are the number of schools used for the comparison. Details on the sample are in the text.

***The total gain for the journalism columns was computed by applying the shown percentages to a base of 100 and then computing the gain as the excess over 100.

TABLE 7
Numbers of Schools Offering Sequences

Sequence	*Actual Count*	*Projected**	
News-editorial**	267	322	81.7%
Broadcast news	126	146	37.1%
RTV/telecomm.	150	187	47.5%
Public relations	161	192	48.7%
Advertising	111	128	32.4%
PR/Ad. comb.	45	57	14.5%
Magazine	43	48	12.2%
Community journ.	9	11	2.8%
Agricult. journ.	8	9	2.3%
Science journ.	7	8	2.0%
Photojournalism	58	65	16.5%
Mass comm.	86	108	27.4%
Total schools	320	394	

*The projection technique is explained in the text.
**Includes majors labeled simply "journalism."

mass communication programs showed a slight decline from 1987 to 1988. Among the 116 schools for which date were available, the decline was from 15,136 undergraduate degrees to 15,063.

At the same time, the number of graduate degrees granted by the sample of journalism and mass communication programs increased by 7.4 percent. The change in total degrees granted was at a rate of +0.1 percent.

From 1987-88, the number of bachelor's degrees granted nationally declined just slightly (0.2 percent), while the number of graduate degrees increased slightly (0.7 percent)

The average rate of growth in degrees granted for journalism and mass communication programs was 3.1 percent, compared with 0.6 percent nationally. Over a 13- year period, this produces a growth of 41.8 percent in journalism and mass communication degrees granted, compared with a national increase of 6.8 percent.

In terms of graduate degrees, the average rate of change for journalism and mass communication programs was -0.9 percent, while the national figure was -0.5 percent. These work out to a decline in graduate degrees in journalism and mass communication of 12.6 percent from 1976-1988, and a decline nationally of 5.7 percent during the same period.[9]

The overall picture of a decline in graduate degrees granted in journalism and mass communication, while consistent with the national picture, contrasts rather markedly with the picture for undergraduate degrees.

In the last 13 years, undergraduate instruction has come to play a more dominant role in journalism and mass communication education in relation to graduate instruction than it played 13 years ago. It will take many years of growth of the sort in evidence in 1988 to reverse that trend.[10]

Sequences of study

News-editorial, or simply basic "journalism," instruction is the most common curricular component of journalism and mass communication programs, but it by no means describes them completely. A total of 267 of the 320 schools indicated they offered news-editorial or a nondifferentiated journalism curriculum.

In Table 7, these data are extended to the population of 394 schools by using the weighting procedure described above. An estimated 81.7 percent of the schools offer a news-editorial or journalism curriculum. Next most common is public relations, general radio and television (or telecommunications), broadcast news, and then advertising.[11]

Despite the fact that news-editorial instruction is dominant in one sense, less common sequences (from the point of view of universities) enroll nearly as many students.

Table 8 shows, for example, 15,280 students were enrolled in news-editorial study in the 172 schools for which these data were available, while 14,932 students were enrolled in advertising programs in the 78 programs reporting these data.

As Table 8 makes clear, many administrators did not report data on enrollment broken down by degree. For example, only 172 of the 267 programs in which a news-editorial sequence existed (Table 7) reported enrollment data for that specialty.

This same problem underlies all subse-

TABLE 8
Enrollments, Degrees Granted by Sequences

	Enrollment		*Degrees Granted*	
Sequence	*Actual Count*	*Projected**	*Actual Count*	*Projected*
News-editorial**	15,280 (172)***	27,221	3,621 (165)	5,728
Broadcast news	6,276 (76)	11,525	1,410 (74)	2,278
RTV/telecommun.	11,528 (90)	22,927	3,076 (82)	5,581
Public relations	11,081 (96)	21,763	2,857 (95)	4,735
Advertising	14,932 (78)	24,008	4,549 (80)	5,937
PR/Ad. comb.	5,573 (30)	10,225	785 (29)	1,288
Magazine	1,550 (25)	2,858	442 (24)	706
Community journ.	180 (4)	501	27 (2)	129
Agricult. journ.	180 (5)	350	67 (5)	114
Science journ.	65 (5)	114	15 (3)	32
Photojournalism	1,279 (42)	1,924	255 (33)	406
Mass comm.	7,837 (50)	16,478	2,784 (51)	4,735

*The projection technique is explained in the text.
**Includes majors labeled simply "journalism."
***Number in parentheses represents the actual number of schools reporting enrollments in this sequence.

quent projections. Consequently, more attention needs to be paid to the actual counts in the remaining tables. The projections should be treated as more tentative than those in earlier tables.[12]

The projections, however, do replicate the finding that greater "efficiency" is involved in the instruction of some students than others. The average news-editorial sequence enrolls 85 students, for example, leading to a projected 27,221 students in 1988. The average advertising program enrolls 188 students, for a projected total enrollment of 24,008.

Other examples of sequences with low average enrollments are magazine journalism (average enrollment of 60 students), broadcast news (average of 79) and photojournalism (average of 30 students). Programs with high student averages are mass communications (mean of 153), public relations (113), public relations and advertising combined (179), and general radio/television (123).

This same basic pattern exists for degrees granted, except that here, both in terms of actual count and in terms of projections, the number of advertising degrees granted in 1988 exceeded the number of news-editorial degrees granted, despite the smaller number of schools offering these programs.

Advertising, public relations, and combined programs in advertising and public relations accounted for an actual count of 8,191 degrees granted in 1988 and a projected count of 11,960, or 35.6 percent of the projected total of 33,565 degrees granted in journalism and mass communication.

News-editorial and broadcast news, in contrast, accounted for an actual count of 5,031 degrees and a projected 8,006 degrees, or 23.9 percent of the total.

Peterson, based on schools reporting in 1987, indicated that news-editorial and broadcast news accounted for 25.7 percent of the degrees granted, while 41.3 percent of the degrees granted were for advertising, public relations, or combined study.[13]

Gender

Females outnumber males in journalism and mass communication programs at both the graduate and undergraduate level. For every two males receiving degrees in 1988, three women graduated.

This overall dominance of females in journalism and mass communication study, however, ignores an important anomaly. Males outnumber females in doctoral programs and in doctoral degrees.

As Table 9 indicates, 60.8 percent of the

TABLE 9
Enrollments, Degrees Granted by Gender

	Enrollment			*Degrees Granted*		
Status & Gender	*Count*	*Projected**		*Count*	*Projected**	
Bachelor's**	(212)			(218)		
Female	53,464	83,886	60.8%	12,436	19,224	61.6%
Male	34,415	54,085	39.2	7,775	11,983	38.4
Master's	(115)			(91)		
Female	3,504	5,083	61.5%	1,047	1,377	60.7%
Male	2,218	3,182	38.5	690	892	39.3
Doctoral	(29)			(19)		
Female	318	366	44.3%	30	34	37.8%
Male	412	460	55.7	48	55	62.2

*The projection technique is explained in the text.
**Number in parentheses represents the actual number of schools reporting enrollments in this sequence or the number to which the figure is projectable.

TABLE 10
Enrollments, Degrees Granted by Racial or Ethnic Classification

	Enrollment			*Degrees Granted*		
Status & Race	*Count*	*Projected**		*Count*	*Projected**	
Bachelor's**	(166)	(394)		(138)		
Black	5,236	10,900	7.9%	729	2,246	7.2%
Hispanic	2,184	4,553	3.3	351	1,061	3.4
Asian	1,092	2,207	1.6	182	530	1.7
Native Am.	223	414	0.3	31	94	0.3
Other	58,228	119,897	86.9	9,021	27,275	87.4
Master's	(82)			(52)		
Black	294	554	6.7%	64	181	8.0%
Hispanic	95	174	2.1	25	70	3.1
Asian	228	422	5.1	61	179	7.9
Native Am.	14	25	0.3	3	7	0.3
Other	3,788	7,091	85.8	634	1,831	80.7
Doctoral	(22)			(13)		
Black	57	80	9.7%	6	14	16.2%
Hispanic	6	8	1.0	0	0	0.0
Asian	36	52	6.3	2	5	5.4
Native Am.	2	3	0.3	0	0	0.0
Other	457	683	82.7	27	70	78.4

*The projection technique is explained in the text.
**Number in parentheses represents the actual number of schools reporting enrollments in this sequence or the number to which the figure is projectable.

projected number of undergraduate students in journalism and mass communication in 1988 were female, 61.5 percent of the master's students were female, and 44.3 percent of the doctoral students were female.

Similarly, about 60 percent of the projected number of undergraduate degrees went to women, 60 percent of the projected number of master's degrees were earned by women, and 38 percent of the doctoral degrees were earned by women.

The 1988 figures are very similar to those reported by Peterson in 1987.[14] In 1987, 60.5 percent of the undergraduate students were female, 58.5 percent of the master's students were female, and 43.6 percent of the students

in doctoral programs were women.[15]

The journalism and mass communication figures, however, differ substantially from the picture nationally. Women hold only a slight edge in terms of bachelor's and master's degrees conferred, according to the most recent figures from the National Center for Educational Statistics.[16] In 1985-86, half of the bachelor's and master's degrees were earned by women.

In the nation at large in 1985-86, 35.2 percent of the doctoral degrees were conferred in 1985-86 to women. This figure is very similar to the 37.8 percent female figure projected for doctoral recipients in journalism and mass communication in Table 9.

The U.S. population in 1989 is projected to be 51.2 percent female.[17]

Race and ethnic grouping

Journalism and mass communication education reflects inequalities in the American society by underrepresenting racial and ethnic minorities among its students.

Blacks, for example, are underrepresented among undergraduate, master's and doctoral students. Similarly, there are fewer students of Hispanic origins in the journalism and mass communication programs than in the U.S. at large. The same disparities exist in degrees earned.

Table 10 shows that the 166 schools reporting enrollment by racial and ethnic classification counted 5,236 black students among their numbers. Weighted to represent the 394 schools, these black students represent 7.9 percent of the journalism and mass communication student body. Blacks make up an estimated 12.4 percent of the U.S. population.[18]

Similarly, an estimated 3.3 percent of the students enrolled in journalism and mass communication programs in 1988 were classified as Hispanic. Nationally, 7.8 percent of the population is classified as Hispanic.[19]

Table 10 suggests that journalism and mass communication education is making most progress in terms of representing minorities in doctoral programs, where minorities make up 17.3 percent of the students and 21.6 percent of the doctoral degree recipients. The poorest performance is at the undergraduate level.

The undergraduate figures shown in Table 10 mirror nearly precisely those on the national level. In 1986, 7.9 percent of the students enrolled in four-year institutions were black, 3.6 percent were Hispanic, 3.3 percent were Asian or Pacific Islanders, and 0.5 percent were American Indians or Alaskan Natives.[20] Historically, minorities have been better represented at the undergraduate rather than the graduate level.[21]

The 1988 data for journalism and mass communication programs are a bit more optimistic than those for 1987. In 1987, Peterson reported that 5.9 percent of the undergraduate students were black, for example, while 4.8 percent of the master's students were black and 8.9 percent of the doctoral students were black.[22] The figures for Hispanic students in 1987 were 2.3 percent (undergraduate), 1.4 percent (master's) and 0.7 percent (doctorate). It is difficult at this point to determine if this represents real change or different reporting procedures.

Regardless, there is less evidence of true integration in the 1988 data than would seem apparent. One single institution, Howard University, contributed overwhelmingly to the number of black students in Table 10.

Of the 5,587 black students counted in Table 10, 12 percent (668) were enrolled at Howard. Of the 799 degrees earned by black students, 15.1 percent (121), were granted by Howard. Twenty-nine of the 57 black doctoral students were at the Washington, D.C., university, and five of the six black students who earned doctoral degrees earned them from Howard.

Time of graduation

The traditional view that journalism students depart the university in May and June is no longer accurate. In 1988, only 59.9 percent of the undergraduate degrees were conferred in the spring, while 53.7 percent of the master's degrees were granted at that time and 35.4 percent of the doctoral degrees were given in spring.

The actual and projected number of degrees were spread throughout the year in

1988. Administrators for 193 of the undergraduate programs linked their graduates to the four terms listed. Approximately equal number of students were graduated with bachelor's in autumn, winter and summer.

Faculty/student ratios

Approximately 4,250 full-time faculty members were involved in teaching at the 394 journalism and mass communication programs in 1988. This estimate is based on a projection from the actual number of 2,930 at the 258 schools providing data on faculty size.[23]

Full-time faculty size ranged from 0 to 62, with Michigan State University reporting 62 full-time members, the University of Missouri 58, Boston University 57, the University of Florida 54, and Syracuse University 51. One institution staffed its degree program without a full-time faculty member.

Average full-time faculty size was 10.8. In addition, these full-time faculty members were assisted by part-time faculty members in 86.1 percent of the reporting schools.

Based on overall enrollments, the average student/faculty ratio in the 252 schools for which data were available was 36.1-to-1. Weighting of the data for accrediting and ASJMC membership modifies this figure marginally to 35.6-to-1. If those three reporting schools without undergraduate programs are eliminated, the ratio is 36.3-to-1.

Among schools with only an undergraduate program, the ratio is 32.3-to-1. Those programs with a master's and undergraduate degree have a ratio of 42.5-to-1, while those with an undergraduate degree, a master's degree and a doctorate have a ratio of 36.9-to-1.

Faculty load, in other words, is heaviest in those institutions with an undergraduate program and a master's program and lightest in those cases where there is only an undergraduate program.

Summary comment

One of the most striking features of the data reported here is how incomplete they are. The result is that projections have been necessary where firm figures would be preferable.

It would seem to be important to know exactly how many students are being taught in journalism and mass communication programs, their areas of specialization, and their characteristics.

Without this information, it is difficult to know if students are being trained proportionate to the opportunities available to them upon graduation and if the academy is making any progress in educating historically disenfranchised groups for entry to the communications professions.

[1]David Weaver and G. Cleveland Wilhoit, "A Profile of JMC Educators: Traits, Attitudes and Values," *Journalism Educator*, 43 (Summer 1988), pp. 4- 41.

[2]Paul V. Peterson, "Journalism and Mass Comm Enrollment Leveled Off in '87," *Journalism Educator*, 43 (Spring 1988), pp. 4-10, 74-80.

[3]The listings are on pages 68-70.

[4]Peterson, *op. cit*

[5]The weighting procedure uses the data available for the reporting schools as representative of the nonreporting schools and weights the information to produce 394 schools correctly balanced in terms of accrediting and ASJMC membership.

[6]Twenty-nine of the reporting 323 schools did not provide undergraduate degree figures. Mean scores for schools similar in terms of accreditation and ASJMC membership were used, as was done in the estimation of overall enrollment.

[7]The data are from the National Center for Educational Statistics. The 1976 to 1986 data are reported in National Center for Educational Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1988* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1988). The 1987 and 1988 data were reported to the author orally. The 1986 and 1987 data are labeled "preliminary," while the 1988 data are labeled "early estimates" based on incomplete results.

[8]If the 124 schools in the file for which 1976 and 1988 data were available were used to estimate the accumulated growth during the period, the figure would be +32.9%. The graduate growth rate figure for the 127 schools for which data were available in both 1987 and 1988 would be +24.7%. This latter figure seems to exaggerate the growth in graduate enrollment, and the more conservative figures shown in Table 5 seem to be better estimates of actual change.

[9]Based on the data from the 123 schools for which data were available in 1976 and 1988, the growth rate in undergraduate degrees was 42.5%, while the decline in graduate degrees granted among the 126 schools for which data were available was 6.5%.

[10]Separate trend analyses for master's and doctoral enrollments are not possible because this distinction was first made in the data in

1987.

[11]Administrators were asked to check which of the listed labels described sequences or areas of concentration in the unit's program. The areas of specialization shown in Table 7 were listed. Administrators could list other areas of specialization, and some did. Little consistency of labeling was in evidence. Table 8 shows that an estimated 115,894 students were enrolled in these listed sequences, out of a projected total of 147,062 students in Table 1. The listed labels, based on this analysis, account for 78.8% of the students in the 394 programs.

[12]The actual projection technique used in all remaining tables excepting Table 8 was identical. Weighted data were used to compute percentages, and those percentages were then applied to the data in Tables 1 and 2. In Table 8, because the list of specialties was not exhaustive, mean number of students were computed in the sequences based on the weighted data, and those means were multiplied by the projected number of schools shown in Table 7. This procedure overestimated the number of degrees granted, however, so the estimates were reduced by a constant to make the enrollment and degree granted data match in terms of students enrolled in "other" specialties.

[13]Peterson, *op. cit.*

[14]*Ibid.*

[15]The 1988 projections are based on reports of 212 schools, many of which were included in the 190 schools reporting to Peterson in 1987. Many of the schools new to the report in 1988 did not provide data on gender, sequence of study, or race of their students.

[16]National Center for Educational Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1988* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1988), p. 141.

[17]Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1988* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1987), p. 15.

[18]*Ibid.*

[19]Bureau of the Census, *op. cit.*, p. 14. The U.S. Census Bureau classification includes both white and black persons of Hispanic origin. The survey instrument used for the enrollment data treated Hispanics as a separate group and therefore may underrepresent this group slightly.

[20]National Center for Educational Statistics, *op. cit.*, p. 170.

[21]In 1984, for example, 9.5% of the undergraduates were black, while only 4.8% of the graduate students nationally were black, according to National Center for Education Statistics, *op. cit.*, p. 171. The number of blacks earning doctorates is even declining, according to a recent study. See Denise K. Magner, "Decline in Doctorates Earned by Black and White Men Persists, Study Finds; Foreign Students and U.S. Women Fill Gaps," *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, March 1, 1989, p. A11; A15.

[22]Peterson, *op. cit.*

[23]Weaver and Wilhoit, *op. cit.*, estimate the total faculty at the 343 schools included in their population to be 3,577.

Editor's Note: A complete list of enrollments and degrees granted in 1987-88 is printed on pages 71-76. The author acknowledges the assistance of Paul Peterson, who handled this project from 1968 to 1987, as well as the contribution of each administrator who provided the information contained in this report.

1987-88 Enrollments and Degrees Granted

STATE—SCHOOL	Students BA	Students MA	Students PhD	Degrees BA	Degrees MA	Degrees PhD
AL—AL ST UNIV	98	.	.	22	.	.
AL—AUBURN UNIV	208	.	.	53	.	.
AL—SAMFORD UNIV	93	0	0	17	.	.
AL—TROY ST U	230	0	0	60	0	0
AL—UNIV OF AL	1656	48	.	279	17	.
AL—SPR HILL COL	127	.	.	46	.	.
AL—UNIV OF S AL	391	0	0	78	0	0
AK—UNIV AK ANCH	177	.	.	24	.	.
AK—UNIV AK FAIR	76	.	.	31	.	.
AZ—AZ ST UNIV	1201	32	.	199	6	.
AZ—N AZ UNIV	617	3	0	92	.	0
AZ—UNIV OF AZ	373	33	.	37	11	0
AR—AR ST UNIV	486	21	.	58	6	.
AR—AR TECH UNIV	51	0	0	8	0	0
AR—J BROWN UNIV	105	.	.	23	.	.
AR—UNIV AR FAY	348	14	.	55	.	.
AR—UNIV AR LR	102	11	.	27	7	.
AR—UNIV OF C AR	53	.	.	18	.	.
CA—CA POLY OBIS	265	.	.	68	.	.
CA—CA POLY POM	512	.	.	75	.	.
CA—CA ST CHICO	1660	40	0	.	.	0
CA—CA ST FRESNO	398	18	.	89	2	.
CA—CA ST FULLER	2103	74	0	336	13	0
CA—CA ST HAYWAR	216	0	0	57	.	.
CA—CA ST LBEACH	628	0	0	110	0	0
CA—CA ST LA	130	0	0	26	0	0
CA—CA ST NORTHR	539	32	.	89	4	.
CA—CA ST SAC	216	0	0	39	0	0
CA—HUMBOLDT ST	141	0	0	21	0	0
CA—PEPPERDINE	617	24	0	142	3	0
CA—SAN DIEGO ST	1094	27	0	.	.	.
CA—SF STATE U	420	5	0	55	.	0
CA—SAN JOSE ST	1112	56	0	284	16	0
CA—STANFORD	83	37	21	46	30	6
CA—UC BERKELEY	0	75	0	0	28	0
CA—UNIV OF SF	121	0	0	22	0	0
CA—S CLARA A	195	0	0	35	0	0
CA—UNIV OF PAC	230	15	0	80	3	0
CO—ADAMS ST COL	32	0	0	10	0	0
CO—CO ST UNIV	289	21	0	78	0	0
CO—UNIV OF CO	336	70	7	193	16	0
CO—UNIV OF DENV	114	27	0	67	0	0
CO—UNIV OF N CO	348	16	.	120	6	.
CO—UNIV OF S CO	231	.	.	27	.	.
CT—UNIV OF BRID	100	.	.	14	.	.
CT—UNIV OF CT	350	.	.	26	.	.
CT—UNIV OF HART	16	.	.	70	6	.
DE—UNIV OF DE	130	0	0	70	0	0
FL—FL A&M	224	.	.	31	.	.
FL—FL INTER	429	12	.	128	.	.
FL—UNIV OF C FL	1073	34	.	.	.	.
FL—UNIV OF FL	1472	115	16	599	39	0
FL—U OF MIAMI	934	28	.	178	14	.
FL—UNIV OF S FL	531	30	.	189	2	.
FL—UNIV OF W FL	184	25	.	66	8	.
FL—JACK UNIV	150	0	0	.	.	.

STATE—SCHOOL	Students BA	Students MA	Students PhD	Degrees BA	Degrees MA	Degrees PhD
FL—UNIV OF N FL	159	.	.	21	.	.
GA—CLARK COL	216	0	0	64	0	0
GA—GA SOUTHERN	.	.	.	94	0	0
GA—SAV ST COL	104	.	.	13	.	.
GA—UNIV OF GA	632	69	11	380	14	1
GA—MERCER U	.	0	0	37	0	0
HI—U HI MANOA	163	0	0	55	.	.
ID—BOISE ST U	435	0	0	26	0	0
ID—ID ST UNIV	95	.	.	12	.	.
ID—UNIV OF ID	375	0	0	78	0	0
IL—BRADLEY UNIV	416	.	.	128	.	.
IL—COL OF ST FR	95	.	.	16	.	.
IL—COLUMBIA CHI	309	15	0	52	7	.
IL—E IL UNIV	157	.	.	56	.	.
IL—IL ST UNIV	1131	72	.	319	15	.
IL—MCMURRAY COL	9	0	0	.	.	.
IL—N IL UNIV	287	17	.	48	7	.
IL—NORTHWESTERN	568	284	.	129	262	.
IL—ROOSEVELT	180	20	0	.	.	.
IL—S IL UNIV CA	402	15	23	104	3	2
IL—S IL UNIV ED	218	20	0	51	1	0
IL—UNIV OF IL	417	77	33	214	49	5
IL—WEST IL UNIV	109	0	0	19	0	0
IL—DEPAUL UNIV	350	.	.	100	.	.
IN—ANDERSON COL	60	0	0	17	0	0
IN—BALL STATE U	800	69	.	91	0	.
IN—DEPAUW UNIV	76	.	.	39	.	.
IN—GOSHEN COL	51	.	.	11	.	.
IN—IN ST UNIV	77	.	.	14	.	.
IN—IN UNIV	1044	92	23	222	27	2
IN—PURDUE UNIV	1393	40	48	270	9	1
IN—U EVANSVILLE	127	0	0	34	0	0
IN—U NOTRE DAME	200	10	0	98	2	.
IN—VALPARAISO U	322	.	.	.	.	.
IA—DRAKE UNIV	500	50	.	89	16	.
IA—G VIEW COL	156	.	.	31	.	.
IA—IA ST UNIV	688	92	.	133	18	.
IA—LORAS COL	130	0	0	24	0	0
IA—MARYCREST	62	0	0	16	0	0
IA—UNIV OF IA	544	66	36	121	16	4
KS—BENEDICTINE	96	0	0	.	0	0
KS—FT HAYS ST U	233	58	.	71	12	.
KS—KS ST UNIV	608	17	0	128	6	0
KS—PITTSBURG ST	150	25	0	25	10	0
KS—ST MARY PL	17	0	0	5	0	0
KS—UNIV OF KS	794	74	.	346	13	.
KS—WICHITA ST U	159	0	0	66	0	0
KY—E KY UNIV	394	0	0	83	0	0
KY—MURRAY ST U	333	25	0	61	9	.
KY—N KY UNIV	338	0	0	50	0	0
KY—UNIV OF KY	441	.	.	156	.	.
KY—W KY UNIV	587	0	0	81	0	0
LA—GRAMBLING ST	245	0	0	27	0	0
LA—LA COL	11	.	.	6	.	.
LA—LA ST UNIV	742	52	0	221	20	0
LA—NICHOLLS ST	170	.	.	7	.	.
LA—NE LA UNIV	256	26	0	31	2	0
LA—NW ST UNIV	132	0	0	13	0	0
LA—SE LA UNIV	40	0	0	5	0	0

STATE—SCHOOL	Students BA	MA	PhD	Degrees BA	MA	PhD
LA—UNIV SW LA	529	42	0	51	24	.
LA—LSU SHREVE	.	0	0	12	0	0
LA—XAVIER U LA	75	.	.	20	.	.
ME—UNIV OF ME	364	.	.	.	.	.
MD—BOWIE ST	225	0	0	50	0	0
MD—TOWSON ST U	850	90	.	.	.	.
MD—UNIV OF MD	575	165	39	213	17	0
MD—LOYOLA COL	233	0	0	39	0	0
MA—BOSTON UNIV	1643	336	0	518	135	0
MA—SIMMONS COL	88	100	.	59	11	.
MA—UNIV OF MA	335	.	.	66	.	.
MI—C MI UNIV	402	6	.	75	.	.
MI—MADONNA COL	57	0	0	9	0	0
MI—MI ST UNIV	4005	317	66	1038	104	13
MI—OAKLAND U	196	0	0	25	0	0
MI—U OF DETROIT	150	.	.	45	.	.
MI—UNIV OF MI	335	67	12	271	25	1
MI—WAYNE ST U	220	0	0	90	0	0
MI—W MI UNIV	800	150	0	220	40	0
MI—CALVIN COL	26	.	.	11	.	.
MI—GRAND VALLEY	530	12	.	110	0	.
MN—BEMIDJI ST U	147	0	0	18	0	0
MN—ST THOMAS	233	0	0	46	0	0
MN—MANKATO ST U	208	.	.	32	.	.
MN—MOORHEAD ST	412	0	0	80	0	0
MN—ST CLOUD ST	191	0	0	85	0	0
MN—ST MARYS COL	49	.	.	18	.	.
MN—UNIV OF MN	273	133	46	150	15	2
MN—WINONA ST U	265	.	.	31	.	.
MS—MS ST UNIV	414	0	0	53	0	0
MS—RUST COL	82	.	.	7	.	.
MS—UNIV OF MS	268	29	0	44	6	0
MS—UNIV S MS	562	43	22	103	11	2
MO—C MO ST UNIV	406	24	0	84	11	.
MO—CULVER-STOCK	35	0	0	5	.	.
MO—EVANGEL COL	172	.	.	37	0	0
MO—LINDENWOOD	90	.	.	23	.	.
MO—MARYVILLE	142	0	0	28	0	0
MO—NE MO ST U	198	0	0	33	.	.
MO—ST LOUIS U	175	.	.	.	.	.
MO—SE MO ST U	344	0	0	98	0	0
MO—STEPHENS	119	0	0	38	0	0
MO—UNIV OF MO	584	192	24	312	68	6
MO—WEBSTER COL	270	100	0	.	.	0
MO—MO W ST COL	75	.	.	19	.	.
MT—UNIV OF MT	283	9	.	46	6	.
NE—CREIGHTON U	54	0	0	26	.	.
NE—KEARNEY ST	138	0	0	30	.	.
NE—MIDLAND LUTH	57	.	.	8	.	.
NE—U OF NE LIN	1119	84	.	186	6	.
NE—U OF NE OM	571	122	.	54	.	.
NV—U OF NV LV	235	15	.	60	5	.
NV—U OF NV RE	344	16	.	41	4	.
NH—KEENE ST COL	68	.	.	14	.	.
NH—UNIV OF NH	150	9	0	.	6	0
NJ—FAIR DICK U	167	.	.	80	.	.
NJ—GLASSBORO ST	728	140	.	179	18	.
NJ—RIDER COL	214	0	0	.	.	.
NJ—RUTGERS NB	448	.	.	111	.	.

STATE—SCHOOL	Students BA	Students MA	Students PhD	Degrees BA	Degrees MA	Degrees PhD
NJ—RUTGERS NE	50	0	0	.	.	.
NJ—WM PATERSON	627	73	.	160	20	.
NM—E NM UNIV	119	22	0	.	.	.
NM—NM HIGHLANDS	39	0	0	0	0	0
NM—NM ST UNIV	313	0	0	57	0	0
NM—UNIV OF NM	85	.	.	29	.	.
NY—COLUMBIA	0	189	.	0	169	0
NY—CORNELL UNIV	309	38	.	85	13	.
NY—FORDHAM UNIV	475	25	0	110	10	0
NY—HOFSTRA UNIV	.	.	.	.	.	.
NY—HUNTER CUNY	411	.	.	226	.	.
NY—LONG I U BR	143	.	.	.	.	.
NY—MEDAILLE COL	80	0	0	.	0	0
NY—NY UNIV	375	125	.	.	.	.
NY—ST BONAVENT	249	.	.	67	.	.
NY—ST JOHN FISH	.	0	0	62	0	0
NY—SCH VIS ARTS	50	0	0	10	0	0
NY—ST U COL BUF	295	0	0	101	.	.
NY—SYRACUSE U	2044	157	33	475	91	0
NY—UTICA COL	137	.	.	25	.	.
NY—IONA COL	359	65	.	147	11	.
NY—MARIST COL	655	.	.	125	.	.
NY—NIAGARA UNIV	148	.	.	25	.	.
NY—SUNY ALBANY	.	0	0	24	0	0
NC—UNIV NC ASHE	110	.	.	16	.	.
NC—UNIV NC CH	597	41	15	225	12	.
NC—W CAROLINA U	120	40	.	.	.	.
NC—E CAROLINA U	42	.	.	19	.	.
NC—ELON COL	200	0	0	57	0	0
ND—ND ST UNIV	169	11	.	26	2	.
ND—UNIV OF ND	379	23	0	87	0	0
OH—BOWLING GRN	357	12	4	75	7	0
OH—CLEVELAND ST	600	100	.	.	.	.
OH—KENT ST UNIV	1072	23	3	156	3	0
OH—OH ST UNIV	1237	104	.	295	41	.
OH—OH UNIV	1136	64	12	163	19	3
OH—OH WESLEYAN	126	.	.	20	.	.
OH—UNIV AKRON	850	50	0	170	10	0
OH—UNIV DAYTON	825	45	.	163	3	.
OH—UNIV TOLEDO	450	0	0	82	0	0
OH—U CINCINNATI	.	.	.	.	.	.
OH—WRIGHT ST U	500	0	0	140	0	0
OH—XAVIER UNIV	.	0	0	.	0	0
OK—C ST UNIV	284	6	0	59	1	0
OK—EC UNIV	400	0	0	15	0	0
OK—OK BAPTIST	31	0	0	8	0	0
OK—OK ST UNIV	421	44	0	142	5	0
OK—S NAZARENE U	20	.	.	5	.	0
OK—UNIV OF OK	1180	65	.	.	.	.
OK—UNIV TULSA	143	.	.	47	0	0
OR—OR ST UNIV	193	0	0	32	0	0
OR—S OR ST COL	202	9	0	.	.	.
OR—UNIV OF OR	1045	42	0	.	.	.
OR—LINFIELD COL	78	0	0	22	0	0
PA—DUQUESNE U	250	50	0	58	12	0
PA—GANNON UNIV	75	10	0	26	5	0
PA—INDIANA U PA	274	0	0	61	0	0
PA—LEHIGH UNIV	46	0	0	18	0	0
PA—MERCYHURST	55	0	0	12	0	0

STATE—SCHOOL	Students BA	Students MA	Students PhD	Degrees BA	Degrees MA	Degrees PhD
PA—PA ST UNIV	2331	21	5	268	5	0
PA—POINT PARK	285	47	0	60	8	0
PA—SHIPPENSBURG	380	0	0	75	0	0
PA—TEMPLE UNIV	989	74	.	203	25	0
PA—UNIV OF PITT	32	0	0	9	.	.
PA—BLOOMSBURG U	154	.	.	59	.	.
PA—CABRINI COL	.	0	0	32	0	0
PA—ELIZABETHTWN	173	0	0	34	0	0
PA—UNIV OF PA	0	97	41	.	19	3
RI—UNIV OF RI	256	0	0	48	.	.
SC—BENEDICT COL	68	0	0	12	0	0
SC—UNIV OF SC	944	106	.	214	22	.
SC—WINTHROP COL	340	.	.	82	.	.
SD—BLACK HILLS	59	.	.	13	.	.
SD—MOUNT MARTY	10	0	0	1	0	0
SD—SD ST UNIV	228	11	.	47	0	.
SD—UNIV OF SD	214	5	.	40	1	.
TN—E TN ST UNIV	329	.	.	61	.	.
TN—MEMPHIS ST U	460	52	.	88	1	.
TN—MID TN ST U	1262	.	.	195	0	0
TN—TN TECH UNIV	71	.	.	24	.	.
TN—UNIV TN CHAT	329	.	.	40	.	.
TN—UNIV TN KNOX	1038	34	29	252	3	6
TN—AUSTIN PEAY	85	8	0	25	0	0
TN—CHRISTIAN BR	30	.	.	4	.	.
TX—ABILENE CHR	205	9	.	25	0	.
TX—ANGELO ST U	97	.	.	15	.	.
TX—BAYLOR UNIV	229	11	0	76	2	.
TX—E TX ST UNIV	239	21	0	34	5	0
TX—HOWARD PAYN	75	0	0	.	0	0
TX—N TX ST UNIV	491	67	.	64	9	.
TX—PAN AM UNIV	130	0	0	31	0	0
TX—PRAIRIE VIEW	191	.	.	15	.	.
TX—S METH UNIV	415	9	.	186	1	.
TX—SW TX ST U	875	.	.	181	.	.
TX—SF AUSTIN ST	661	119	.	155	4	.
TX—TX A&I UNIV	75	5	0	6	.	0
TX—TX A&M UNIV	602	.	.	125	.	.
TX—TX CHRIST U	290	5	.	57	1	.
TX—TX TECH UNIV	1361	30	0	258	17	0
TX—TX WESLEYAN	87	0	0	13	.	.
TX—TX WOMANS U	82	.	.	10	.	.
TX—TRINITY UNIV	135	.	.	53	.	.
TX—UNIV HOUSTON	770	30	.	114	6	.
TX—U TX ARL	812	0	0	196	0	0
TX—U TX AUS JOU	794	87	29	219	18	3
TX—U TX EL PASO	352	16	.	35	1	.
TX—U TX PERMIAN	48	.	.	110	.	.
TX—W TX ST UNIV	31	.	.	19	.	.
TX—U TX AUS ADV	847	60	15	250	40	2
UT—BRIG YOUNG U	39	.	.	20	.	.
UT—UNIV OF UT	157	18	23	91	6	3
UT—UT ST UNIV	142	6	0	22	7	0
UT—WEBER ST COL	245	.	.	59	.	.
VT—ST MICHAELS	81	0	0	17	0	0
VA—EMORY HENRY	35	.	.	8	.	.
VA—J MADISON U	500	0	0	161	0	0
VA—LIBERTY UNIV	116	.	.	22	.	.
VA—NORFOLK ST U	117	0	0	9	0	0

STATE—SCHOOL	Students			Degrees		
	BA	MA	PhD	BA	MA	PhD
VA—RADFORD UNIV	350	.	.	66	.	.
VA—U RICHMOND	44	0	0	11	0	0
VA—VA POLYTECH	400	.	.	142	.	.
VA—VA UNION U	41	.	.	9	.	.
VA—WASH & LEE	64	0	0	15	0	0
WA—C WA UNIV	141	0	0	67	0	0
WA—E WA UNIV	40	0	0	15	0	0
WA—PAC LUTHERAN	150	0	0	53	0	0
WA—SEATTLE UNIV	61	.	.	13	.	.
WA—UNIV OF WA	393	32	28	205	14	4
WA—WALLA WALLA	.	.	.	9	.	.
WA—WA ST UNIV	421	39	7	203	6	0
WA—W WA UNIV	367	0	0	23	0	0
WA—WHITWORTH	13	.	.	5	.	.
WV—BETHANY COL	154	.	.	28	.	.
WV—MARSHALL U	557	49	.	26	7	.
WV—WV UNIV	242	26	.	110	7	.
WI—MARQUETTE U	1146	129	0	113	18	.
WI—U WI EAU CL	440	0	0	62	.	.
WI—U WI LA CRO	332	.	.	41	.	.
WI—U WI MA JOU	692	54	43	322	26	7
WI—U WI MA AGR	96	31	9	34	14	1
WI—U WI MIL	.	.	.	93	.	.
WI—U WI OSH KO	444	0	0	77	0	0
WI—U WI RIV FA	123	0	0	11	.	.
WI—U WI WHITE	142	8	0	26	3	0
WY—UNIV OF WY	200	.	.	34	1	.
DC—AMERICAN U	716	119	0	150	44	.
DC—G WASH UNIV	68	0	0	34	.	.
DC—HOWARD UNIV	611	40	38	107	10	5
DC—MT VERNON	40	0	0	12	0	0

. Indicates no data were reported.